

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXX..... No. 15

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—CLAUDE M. MAR-

TINE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE STREETS OF NEW

YORK.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—JACK AND HIS

SIBS.—NARRATIVE—HAPPY MAN.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—WAGGON—BOTTLE IMP.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SHAMROCK.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—THE LITTLE IN-

DIAN—PEOPLE'S LUTHER.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—HAWLEY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—TWO MAMMOTH FAY

THERM—LIVING SKELETONS.—DINOSAUR—LARGEST SET—GRAND

SPECTACLES—FARMS, THE HAYES, AC.—DAY AND EVENING.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 62 Broadway.

WALLACK'S MINSTRELS, 514 Broadway.—GRIMPE-

R—JACK OF THE GIGS.—GRIMPE—SONGS, DANCES, AC.

SOLDIERS' MINSTRELS, 255 Broadway.—ROBERT HELLER'S

AMERICAN MINSTRELS, AC.—JACKSON.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MAMMOTH MINSTRELLES,

529 and 531 Broadway.—Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

HIPPODROME, Forty-third street.—EQUESTRIAN,

GYMNASTIC AND AEROBIC ENTERTAINMENTS—MARQUIN

BURNARD.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 44 Broadway.—BALLET,

PANTOMIME, BUCCHIANI, AC.—JACKSON.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, 199 and 201

BOWERY.—SONGS, DANCES, MINSTRELLES, AC.—LOOSE AND

GARDEN.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—

Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

New York, Monday, January 16, 1865.

THE SITUATION.

Richmond papers of Friday last announce that Francis

P. Blair, Sr., arrived in that city on last Wednesday

night, and he was expected to leave again for General

Grant's lines on last Saturday. He had kept his move-

ments from the public eye, and even his stopping place

was a mystery; but it was said that he had had inter-

views with Jeff. Davis and the principal officers of his

government.

A recent number of the Mobile Advertiser reports about

four thousand Union troops at Franklin Mills, on Dog

river, near Mobile city, "without transportation," their

supplies being received by way of the river. The rebels

had had a skirmish with them; but their position is

described as "unassailable."

Admiral Porter has sent a communication to the Navy

Department, in which he responds to some of General

Butler's statements in regard to the naval part of the

expedition delaying the attack on Fort Fisher, and thus

causing its failure. He says that the only work as-

signed to the navy was to silence the rebel works, and

that it did that effectually on the 24th and 25th of

December; but that, as General Butler then decided an

assault by his military force unfeasible, it would not have

been less so on an earlier day. He is of the opinion that

the fort could easily have been taken by the troops if an

effort had been made. General Butler started on the ex-

pedition, the Admiral says, before the naval fleet was

ready to co-operate with him, and thus, by exposing his

transport to the view of the enemy, warned them of

their danger. He also charges that the army portion of

the enterprise was gotten up in a very unilitary

manner.

Deserters from Fort Fisher who have recently come off

to the Union fleet, report that that work was about sur-

rendering on the 25th ult., when they were astonished to

learn that the Union troops were being withdrawn. They

represent the garrison as greatly demoralized and the

quarters all destroyed.

There was a report in General Sheridan's army on

Saturday night that a large body of rebels was advancing

on Weston, Lewis county, Virginia, situated on the West

branch of the Monongahela river; but accounts from

that region yesterday did not confirm this rumor.

On Friday last, while four companies from the Army

of the Potomac were out on a foraging expedition, they

were attacked by a party of rebels in ambush and stamp-

eded. Captain Burge Rice, of the Fifth corps, who com-

manded the foraging detachment, was left

behind in the flight of his men, and from

the appearance of his body, which was stripped of every

particle of clothing, and with two shots through the

head, was afterwards recovered, it looked as though he

had been murdered after being captured. The Rich-

mond newspapers of last Friday say that General

Grant's army railroad runs day and night, and is

transporting vast stores to the extreme left of his lines,

where they expect his next effort to be made, and where

they say it is rumored he has recently succeeded in ad-

vancing his pickets. They report that the freshest

on James river commenced to subside on last

Thursday, and think that it must either render

navigable the Dutch Gap canal or effectually

close it up. An explosion heard on the 9th inst.

is surmised to have been a second Yankee effort to blow

it out. The freshest, they state, caused several of their

bombproofs along the river to cave in, which resulted in

some casualties. The Yankee artillery fire in Chesterfield

is reported as being still kept up.

We publish on the second page of this morning's

HERALD some very interesting matter relative to the im-

portant emancipation movements in Kentucky and

Missouri, including the proceedings of the conven-

tion in the latter State, which passed the ordi-

nance abolishing slavery, and 4. Synopsis of a

speech in the Legislature of the former State unequivocally in favor of the same course. The action of the Convention in Missouri has been ratified by the people in illuminations and general rejoicings, and it will be remembered that in a State convention held at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 4th inst., resolutions strongly urging the constitutional amendment abolishing and prohibiting slavery throughout the country were adopted by acclamation.

Our despatches by the steamship Continental, from New Orleans on the 7th inst., give some additional particulars of the gallant exploit of Ensign Blumie and a boat's crew of Union sailors in Galveston harbor, noticed in last Thursday's HERALD. They went out from within five hundred yards of the rebel guardship a schooner laden with one hundred and twenty bales of cotton, waiting a chance to run the blockade, and took her safely out past the rebel batteries to the Union fleet. Regarding the reported engagement near Mobile on the 21st ult. there is nothing additional. The rebel guerrillas, who for a time were very quiet along the Louisiana shores of the Mississippi, have again become active and troublesome, and a number of Union expeditions to chastise them have been sent out from Baton Rouge and other posts. Generals Baldy Smith, Gilmore and Steele were in New Orleans on the 7th inst. General Bailey, of Rod river engineering fame, has been appointed to the command of the Baton Rouge district.

Communications from Jeff. Davis, his Secretary of War and the rebel provost marshal at Fredericksburg, Va., laid before the Richmond Congress on last Friday, indicate that Mr. Henry S. Foote was arrested at Occoquan by order of the latter functionary, without any instructions from Richmond. The provost marshal says the reason he arrested Mr. Foote was that the latter stated that he was on his way to Washington to negotiate for peace. He had paroled him, to await orders from Richmond as to his further disposal. The rebel House appointed a committee to investigate the case.

The latest rebel accounts reiterate previous reports that General Sherman's troops had crossed New river, in South Carolina, and were marching on Grahamville, but in what numbers or for what objective point had not been developed.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Edward Everett, the eminent orator, scholar, statesman and author, died of apoplexy, at his residence in Boston, yesterday morning, in the seventy-first year of his age. Secretary Seward has issued an official order from the State Department, by instruction of the President, directing that the several executive departments of the government "cause appropriate honors to be rendered to the memory of the deceased, at home and abroad, wherever the national name and authority are acknowledged."

After Mr. Everett's death had been announced yesterday the church bells of Boston and its suburbs were tolled. We give in this morning's HERALD a biographical sketch of the distinguished deceased.

Provost Marshal General Fry, in a circular recently issued, gives as the reason why the quotas assigned under the President's last call for three hundred thousand soldiers are not in proportion to the population of States or districts, the fact that in some localities the quotas under the previous call were filled with volunteers for longer terms of service than those enlisted in others—some districts enlisting a majority of three year men, others of two year men, and others of one year men—while the government is in justice and by law bound to give credit for the number of years of service which a district may furnish, as well as for the number of recruits.

The skating yesterday in the Park was admirable, and thousands of people repaired to the pond to enjoy the sport. From an early hour in the morning until late at night the Fifty-ninth and Seventy-second street ponds were crowded with people of both sexes, who participated in the sport with the highest gusto. The day was splendid, and, being quite cold, favored the exercise to the fullest extent. It is expected that the ice to-day, both on the Fifth avenue pond and in the Park, will be in the best order.

Another steamship—the Daniel Webster—will sail from this port with provisions for the Savannah sufferers to-day, leaving from the foot of Canal street. A steamship similarly laden left Boston on Saturday.

The fast sailing iron prize steamer Julia, captured on the 25th ult., with over four hundred bales of upland cotton on board, while attempting to run the blockade, was towed to the United States gunboat Aqueduct, arrived in this port yesterday from Port Royal, S. C., in charge of a prize crew.

Josephine and Hannah Miller, and a colored man named Joseph Sands, were yesterday committed to the Tombs on the complaint of a countryman named Thomas Brown, who alleges that the three, together with a man named William McGovern, who has not yet been arrested, robbed him of over twelve hundred dollars in gold in a disreputable house in Baxter street on last Thursday night.

A man named John Wilson was yesterday committed to the Tombs charged with having, on the 25th ult., in company with another man yet unnamed, taken lodgings at the Rovers House, Broadway, and during the course of the night stolen two hundred dollars worth of wearing apparel, attempted to fire the building, and then decamped.

Bernard O'Neill and Henry Gaffney were yesterday arrested, after a hot chase through the city, on charges of robbing a store, during which they were charged with the murder of the clerk, and the robbery of the store of about forty-three dollars. They were locked up for trial.

John McCormick and Michael Crogan were yesterday committed to await the result of very severe injuries alleged to have been inflicted by them with clubs, on Saturday evening, on Thomas Nevins, a car driver on the Belt Railroad.

A lad named Joseph Brower was locked up for examination, charged with having stolen from a Broadway store four hundred and thirty-four dollars.

Within the past week a number of counterfeit bills—fives on the Bank of Haverhill, Mass., and threes on the State Bank of Camden, N. J.—have been passed in Jersey City and Hoboken. Some of the latter have been set aside in this city. The Jersey City and Hoboken police have arrested four persons charged with being engaged in circulating this spurious currency, named Gilbert Drake, Henry and Sarah Drake, and Thomas Reilly, and have locked them up for examination. Both the men and the women belong on board an Erie canal boat lying at Jersey City.

OPERA IN CHICAGO.—Ever since our announcement that Impresario Grau had engaged Zucchi and Massimiliani and the rest of the Academy troupe, and that he would give Opera with these artists in Chicago, the people of that city have been in a state of intense excitement. Their new opera house is to open on Easter Monday; but they prefer to give up Lent and have the Opera sooner. Perhaps the Pope's plenary indulgence may accommodate them. The Chicago gentlemen are greatly troubled about the full dress regulation. They say that dress coats are very dear, and can be used on no other occasion than Opera nights, and they hold that frock coats with white gloves and neckties, ought to be allowable. The ladies are in a terrible flutter, and every dressmaker is engaged ten deep. These rural ideas of fashionable manners and customs are very amusing. By their very attempts to rival New York the Chicago people admit it to be the only metropolis of the country. We wish them joy of Grau and their Opera, and shall try to keep them posted upon all the latest styles here.

MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—We publish in another column a table of mortality, showing a decrease of 1.4 per cent in 1864 from 1863. This table is based upon the estimate that New York had eighty thousand more population last year than the year before. We consider this a low estimate. New York ought to be the healthiest city in the world, and with a proper administration of the city government it will be. The table was prepared in the City Inspector's office, and is official.

The Southern Rebellion and the French Revolution—A Parallel.

Between the Southern rebellion and the French Revolution, viewed simply as great events, without reference to their causes, and especially without reference to the question of right, there are some notable resemblances. We of course hold that every circumstance in French history, and every point in the law of reason, fully justified the action by which the French people overthrew the ancient monarchy, and broke up through the crust of European order, in their attempt to establish a free government. We as definitely hold that the Jeff. Davis rebellion is the most wicked attempt that history ever saw to break down a good government for the perpetuation of a monstrous evil and for the gratification of personal ambition. So much premised, we may compare the events without danger of having it thought that we confound them one with another in any general sense.

Both were revolts against the established order of a continent, and each effectively arrayed the power of a nation against the conservative forces. In France and in the United States alike the revolt was nursed when it might have been crushed by the men whose duty it was to oppose it. Louis might have put the revolution down a dozen times; but he acted in the premises with such a ridiculous extremity of weakness and vacillation that it was not supposed any man could be so utterly powerless; and his conduct was thought to be the result of some deep design. Lameth said, "The executive is pretending to be dead." Here Buchanan was a reduplication of Louis. He stood still and let the rebellion grow into an organized power. Though his utter want of character was well known, yet the people were disposed to credit his conduct to a reasonable complexity, rather than to believe that any such complete nonentity as he appeared to be could ever have been elected President of the United States.

Europe put a considerable power in the field in the cause of order, and expected that it would put the rebellion down at a blow. It sent its well equipped troops on a "military promenade" against the raw levies of revolutionary France, drilled and formed by the excellent officers of the old French armies. On the field of Valmy the French Revolution, contrary to all anticipation, gained its "Bull run" battle. Had the forces opposed to the rebellion marched that battle, they would have marched to Paris without another struggle, re-established the old order, and the rebellion would have been done with. But there, as here, the unlooked for event led strangely to another result. Valmy showed that Europe had an enemy that it could not despise, and impressed every one with the conviction that it was but the first battle of a protracted and desperate war. There was an immense cry to arms; and arms were taken up securely to be laid down at all until every household on the continent had felt the influence of the struggle.

Valmy and Bull run each apparently gave a start in life to a new nation; but the dreadful contentions of ambitious politicians nearly destroyed the existence those battles gave. The Reign of Terror that swept France was not less terrible, though different in character, than the reign of terror that the quarrels of Southern leaders has caused to sweep over the Southern States of this Union. Had the politicians been left to themselves they would have destroyed the cause in both cases, both by the blunders of their foreign system and by the factions quarrels that destroyed all concert of action in domestic matters. In France military success, represented in the person of Napoleon, "saved the revolution." No political mismanagement could destroy a power that was victorious on every field where its colors were seen. Here it was the same in a less positive degree. Military success, represented by Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Johnston and some others, kept the rebellion alive in spite of Davis and the rest.

Our affairs, as they at present stand, have reached an advanced stage in the parallel. Sherman's march from Atlanta to Savannah is equivalent to the battle of Leipzig. It cuts away from the power of the rebellion all the Gulf States, as that battle did all Germany; it arrays all those States against the rebel power, and it sets free an immense force, enabling it to march at once on the Paris that here is situated on the James. Hence, while Grant is already in front of Lee—while the country rises for the Union in Georgia—we hear also of the advance towards Richmond of both Sherman and Thomas. Their arrival will finally settle the great struggle, and will give us at once the Paris and the Waterloo of the parallel. It is one remarkable point in the comparison, that here we have crowded into four years the very same series of events that in Europe extended over twenty.

The Dominican and Spanish-Peruvian Imbroglio—The Proposed Action of Spain.

The latest advices from Europe inform us that not long since the Spanish ministry strongly advised the Queen of Spain to withdraw her troops from St. Domingo, where, for the last three years, they have been waging a disastrous and signally unsuccessful war against the hardy natives of the country. Her Majesty would not accede to the proposition, and in her address to the Cortes made no direct reference to the war in St. Domingo. The consequence was that the whole ministry resigned, and the government in consequence became greatly embarrassed. It was generally thought throughout Europe and in this country that the Dominican question was the only real point of difficulty with the Spanish ministry. But we now perceive that there is another cloud in the sky in every way as portentous. We allude to the imbroglio between the Spanish and Peruvian governments. That the Spaniards have eventually come to the conclusion of abandoning St. Domingo altogether there is no longer any doubt. They pretend that they will hold possession of the capital and the Bay of Samana, but this is a threat which they cannot carry into effect, however much they might be inclined to do so. The Dominican question may then be considered as effectually settled.

The Spanish-Peruvian question has not yet advanced very far towards a settlement. Our latest intelligence from Lima shows that matters were in statu quo. But from Spain we have some strange news. It is there considered that the Peruvian difficulty will be settled in the present month. An ambassador, or special commissary, General Paraja, has been sent from Spain to Peru with full powers to arrange all matters in dispute between the two Powers. Peru holds that she has been insulted by the

seizure of the Chincha Islands, and demands their evacuation and that her flag be saluted by the Spaniards. General Paraja's instructions, on the other hand, are to demand complete and permanent satisfaction for "all the insults offered to Spain and all Spanish interests that have been injured." A veritable case of the wolf and the lamb. And here comes in one of the old barbarisms of Spanish warfare. "If" we are told by a Madrid journal, "this satisfaction be not accorded, our vessels before returning to Spain will leave in Peru a memorial that none can insult us with impunity, and that, without pretensions to territorial aggrandizement, we are strong enough to take satisfaction with our own hands." This simply means that, if the Peruvians, through a sense of right and justice, should refuse to accede to the absurd pretensions of Spain, the Spanish fleet will bombard and destroy her principal ports, and then up steam and back to Spain with all that kind of glory.

It now remains to be seen whether the people of Peru will submit to the Spaniards; and, in case they should not, whether the naval forces under Pinzon will be allowed to carry out the threatened act of barbarism. It must be conceded that Spain will have the advantage in the beginning, and she may succeed in destroying property of great value to Peru. But such an act will tend more than anything else to unite the other South American republics, and in making common cause with Peru, they will inflict bloody retaliation upon Spain and Spaniards. All commerce between South America and Spain would speedily cease, and all the efforts that have been so long in progress towards a reconciliation between the mother country and her former colonies would be rendered abortive in a single moment. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the counsels of reason will prevail and that peace may continue between the two parties.

There is a moral to be drawn from all these European complications on this continent. They were most, if not all, of them attempted because the United States were involved in civil war, and the rulers of Europe thought it the best opportunity to carry out their designs here. How stands the case now? Our rebellion is being rapidly brought to a close, and in a few months more peace will be restored. In the meantime the real difficulties of the European Powers are beginning, and they are finding to their cost that it would have been better for them had they never intermeddled in the affairs of this continent at all.

The Herald Constantly Ahead—The Other Papers Petition Congress for Sympathy.

We ask the particular attention of the public to the petition recently presented to Congress by Sam. Wilkeson, the Washington correspondent of the Tribune. That petition, which has since been endorsed by the World, sets forth in decided terms that the HERALD was several days in advance of all the other papers in the publication of the news of General Butler's removal, and begs Congress to abolish the censorship of the telegraph in order that the other papers may get some of the news. Sam. Wilkeson is a pretty good sort of a man, although he is too busy with the Tribune Contract Bureau at Washington to make a good correspondent. We are obliged to him for calling official notice to the fact that the HERALD is constantly ahead. Almost everybody in general, and the chief editor of the Tribune especially, has acknowledged that fact already; but we do not remember that it has previously been brought before Congress and entered upon the records of that body. Such a testimony to our enterprise, and such a frank admission of our superiority, are, of course, very grateful to us, and will encourage us to do even better in future. We have organized a splendid corps of war correspondents, at an enormous expense, and it appears that they know how to obtain the news and how to send it to our office, in both of which qualifications the correspondents of the Tribune and other papers are deficient. Having failed to equal us in any other way, the other journals have determined to try to accomplish it by act of Congress. In spite of our doubts of their success in this undertaking, we shall advise them to proceed with it, since it is clearly their only chance. And at the same time we really thank them for the Congressional advertisement which they have so kindly procured for us.

Upon one point, however, the petition of Sam. Wilkeson is open to objection. We see no reason why he should have confined his illustrations of the assertion of the superior enterprise of the HERALD to the single incident of Butler's removal. He might have included, if he pleased, almost every incident of this war. Just before the war began we gave the other papers an earnest of what they had to expect by our special report of the arrival of the Prince of Wales at Newfoundland, and our telegraphic reports of his progress throughout the British provinces and this country. The Tribune might have taken the hint of our enterprise from our correspondence about the John Brown raid, and especially from our description of the burial of John Brown's accomplices in New Jersey; for, although the funeral took place at the residence of one of the Tribune Association, the HERALD was the only paper that published the news of the affair. Since the war commenced its history has been simply a history of the successes of the Union and the HERALD. Our special reporter at Charleston sent us the first account of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and for this the Tribune people endeavored to incite a mob against our office. From that day to this we have beaten them constantly. We beat them, and were ahead of the government despatches, in our report of the battle of Shiloh. We beat them at the siege of Yorktown, when Mr. Gay, editor of the Tribune, wrote: "The HERALD is constantly ahead. We are obliged to copy from it." We beat them at Williamsburg, when we published the only full and authentic report of that battle. We have beaten them at Mine Run, at Stone river, or Murfreesboro, at Gettysburg, during the dreadful seven days on the Peninsula, at Pea Ridge, at Corinth, and at all the Fremont fights in Missouri. We beat them in our reports of the operations against Vicksburg and the passage of the rebel batteries by our fleets. We beat them at the iron-clad fight with Fort McAllister, and the capture of the rebel ram by the Wachawken and Nahant. We beat them tremendously at New Orleans, and at Farragut's fight in Mobile bay. We have beaten them regularly in Southern news and in the publication of Jeff. Davis' messages and public documents. All these triumphs, and others, too nu-

merous to mention here, ought to have been recorded in Wilkeson's petition.

The HERALD was ahead of all the other papers in the news of Thomas' battles at Franklin and Nashville; in the full account of Sherman's march through Georgia and capture of Savannah; in our Savannah news last Saturday; in the reports of Sheridan's victories in the valley, and in the description of the battle of the Cedars. We were the first to publish the Bankrupt bill, as the World reluctantly confessed. We first obtained the Army and Navy List of the rebels, to the astonishment of Jeff. Davis, who charged that the clerks in the rebel departments had turned traitors. The operations of rebel privateers have uniformly been first reported in our columns. We published the earliest and fullest description of the sinking of the Alabama by the Kearsarge, from our special Cherbourg correspondent. No other paper but the HERALD had a report of the military operations at Fort Fisher. We first printed Maximilian's manifesto in regard to church property in Mexico. We gave the only special report of Maximilian's progress to and reception at the Mexican capital. On Friday last the HERALD was the only journal which contained the appendix to the encyclical letter of the Pope. In a word, every important event is originally chronicled in these columns. With this brilliant list before him whence to choose, why did Sam. Wilkeson restrict his eulogies to the Butler removal? Was it because the other papers have not given their readers the full particulars of Butler's departure even yet? Was it because the other correspondents were so badly beaten that, with the mails open to them, they did not send on the news for two days after we had published it in the HERALD? Sam. Wilkeson complains of the censorship upon the telegraph; but, if he had the news, as he claims, why did he not transmit it by mail? It would have reached the Tribune in twelve hours had he done so. We do not object to the abrogation of the censorship. On the contrary, we should be glad of it. The greater our facilities the greater will be our superiority. If we can beat the other papers by two days without the telegraph, we can beat them by four days with the telegraph free. In any event, then, Sam. Wilkeson can make nothing by his petition. An act of Congress cannot make dull men enterprising or the HERALD dull. It is the Tribune correspondents who are at fault, not the censor; and so with all the other papers. Under the circumstances, therefore, we regard the petition as a good advertisement for us, although it would have been more just had it included all the instances of our superiority—a few of which we have modestly recalled. But the public knows, and the editors of other journals know, that petition or no petition, telegraph or no telegraph, censor or no censor, act of Congress or no act of Congress, the HERALD is and will be constantly ahead, and its contemporaries are obliged to copy from it.

The Experiment of the State Rights Doctrine.

Mr. Miles, member from South Carolina, the hot bed of secessionism and State rights, has introduced a resolution, in the rebel Congress, declaring that "all attempts to make peace with the United States, by the action or intervention of the separate States comprising the Confederacy, are unauthorized by the constitution, in contravention of the supreme law of the land, and therefore revolutionary." The question of State rights has been a bone of contention ever since the organization of this government. It has been the cauldron into which all the elements of discontent have been cast, like the charms of the witches in Macbeth, until it has seethed and boiled over in the present rebellion. There were four great experiments made in our history to establish the permanency of a popular government, in each of which this *quæstio vexata*—this dogma of State rights—played a prominent part. The first was the Revolution, out of which we emerged in the position of an independent nation. Then the States formed a confederation, which was found to be imperfect, and the constitution was framed after much discussion upon the same question under which we became not a mere federation of separate States, but a united republic. Again, when the war of 1812 was upon us, the subject of State rights was revived in the New England States, and culminated in the Hartford Convention and the blue-light treason. It was at this time that Mr. Madison was induced to pay an impostor named Henry \$50,000 out of the secret service fund for revealing the alleged plans of the New England agitators to revolt, go over to the enemy and unite with Canada. Thus we see the New Englanders were